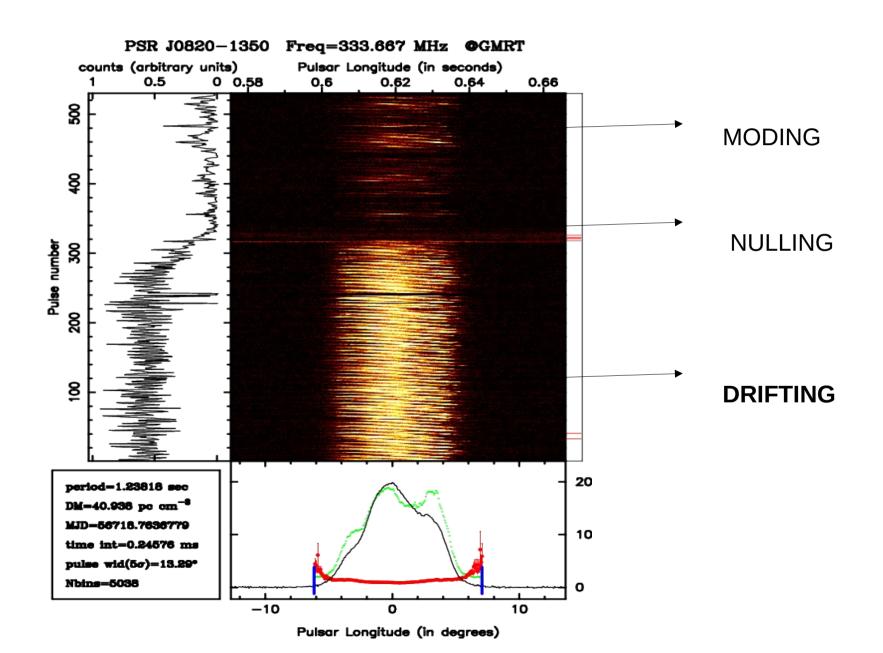
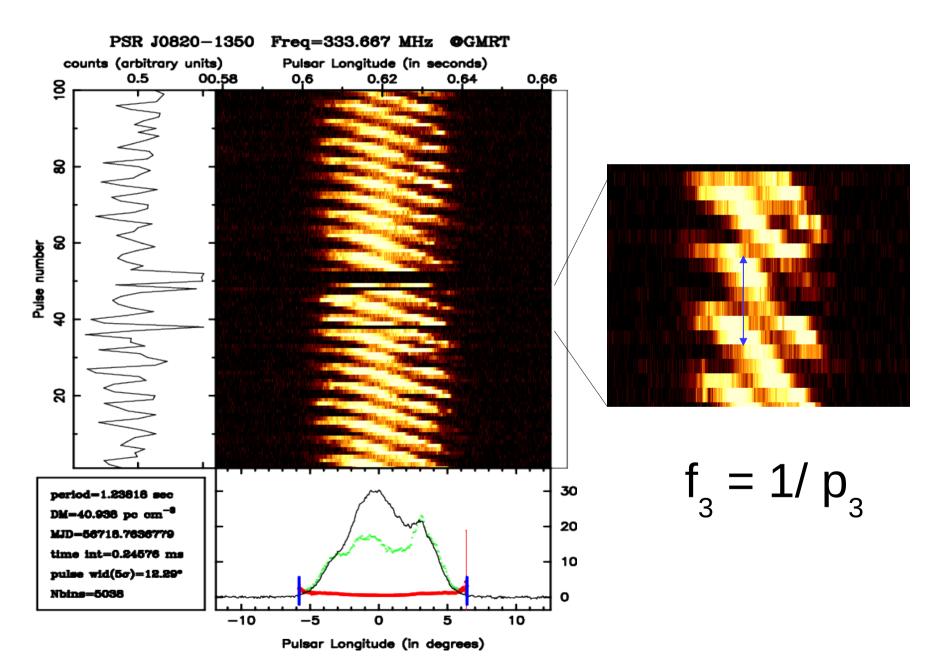
# On the Phenomenon of Drifting Subpulses

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Visiting at Univ. Of Vermont
From: NCRA, TIFR

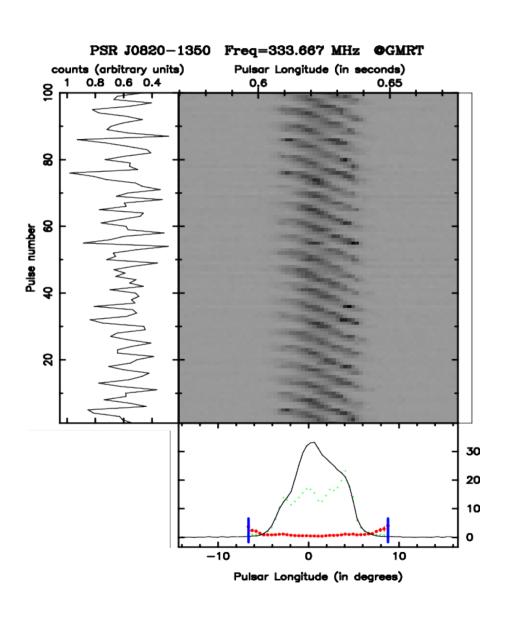
## The Phenomenon

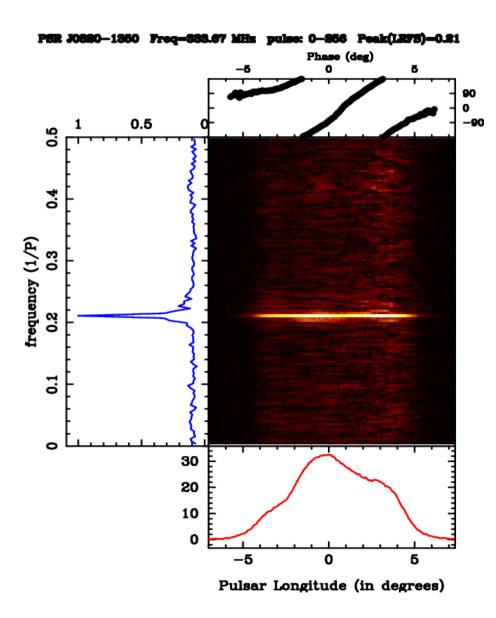


## The Phenomenon



## **Analysis Methods**





## **Background**

- Discovered by Drake & Craft (1968) and intial characterization done by Backer (1970, 1973).
- Ruderman & Sutherland (1975) proposed EXB drift to explain drifting.
- Few Major population studies:
- Rankin (1986): Finds drifting phenomenon is related to pulsar geometry

Weltevrede (2006, 2007): Finds around 35 % of pulsar population show drifting (using Westerbock radio telescope)

- Major Individual pulse studies: Deshpande & Rankin (2000), Van Leewen et al. (2003), Smits et al. (2006)
- Here we will discuss results from a recent data set of pulsars from GMRT:
- Rahul Basu, D. Mitra, G. Melikidze, G, K Maciesiak, A Skrzypczak,
   A. Szary (2016)

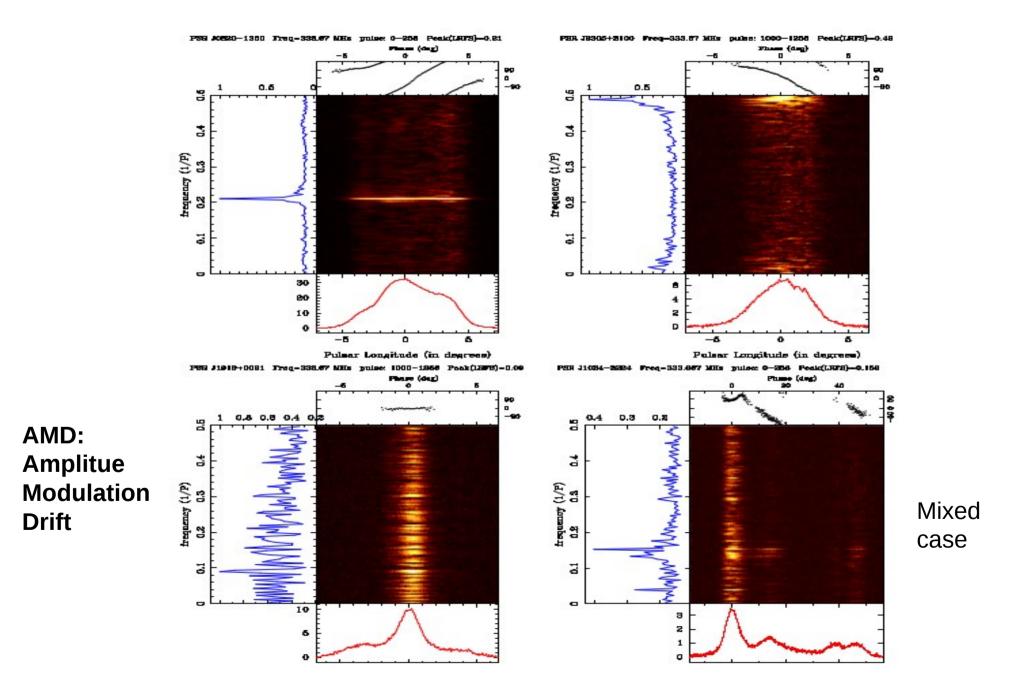
## <u>Meterwavelength Single-Pulse Polarimetric</u> <u>Emission Survey (MSPES)</u>

Single pulse observations of 123 pulsars at 333 and 610 Mhz in the declination range +25 deg to -50 deg.

46 % pulsars showed drifting ! 22 new drifting pulsars were found.

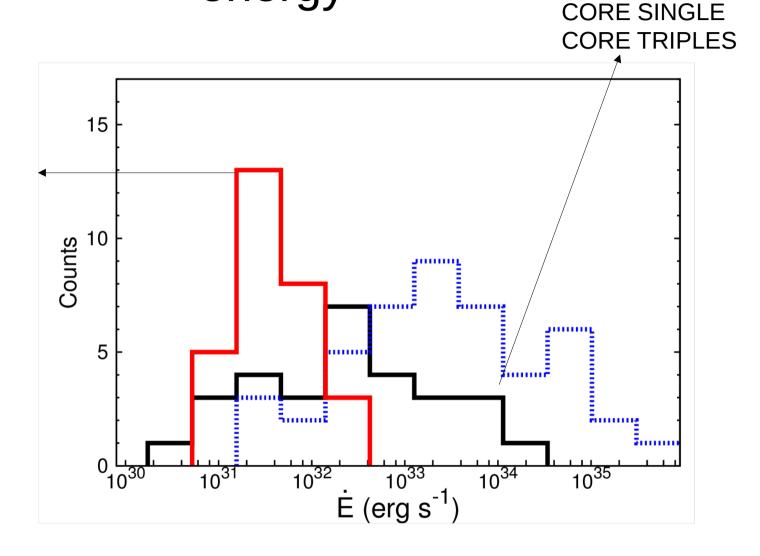
#### **PMD: Positive Modulation Drift**

#### **NMD: Negative Modulation Drift**

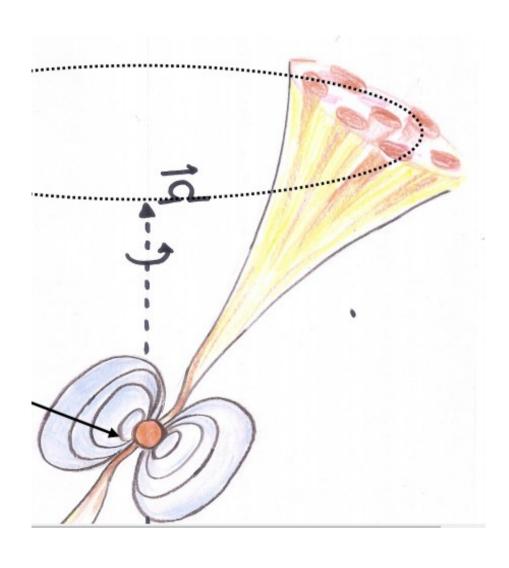


# Distribution of drifting pulsars with Spindown energy

CONAL DOUBLES
CONAL SINGLES
MULTIPLE



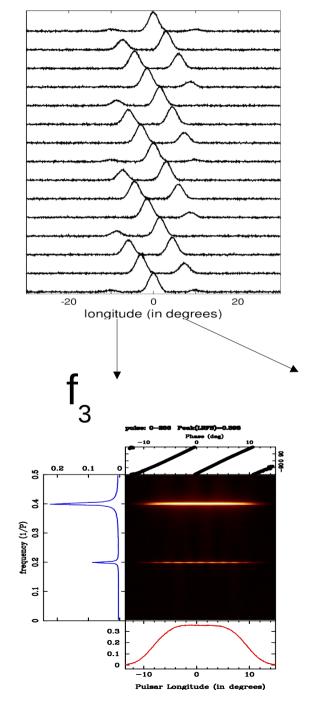
## Drifting subpulses as $(\Delta E X B)$ drift

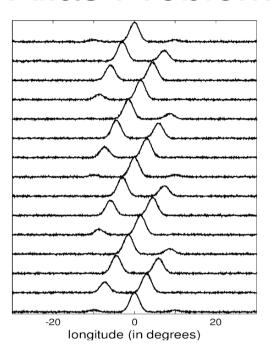


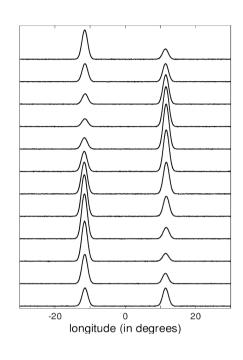
- Formation of an inner accelerating region
- Creation of localized spark associated plasma flow
- Lack of corotation leads to the drifting phenomenon

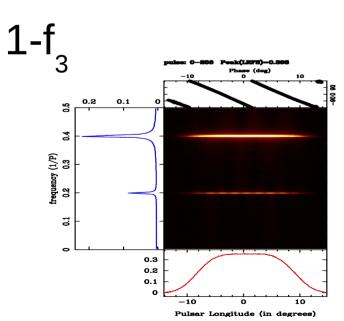
IN THIS MODEL  $P_3 = 1/f_3$  IS THE TIME TAKEN FOR A SPARK TO REPEAT IN THE SAME LONGITUDE

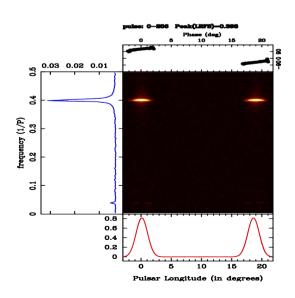
### Alias Problem







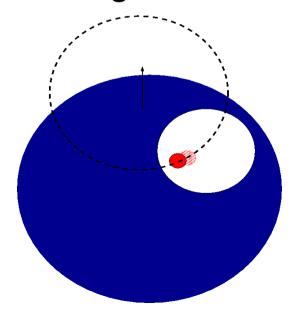


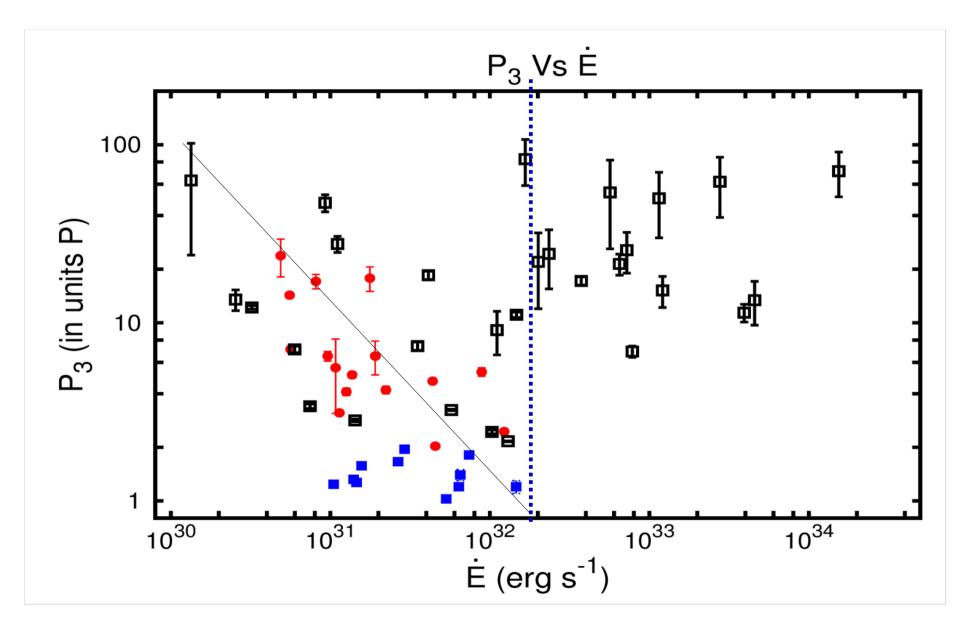


| Drifting Type                 | $1^{st}$ alias $(P_3 > 2P)$             | $2^{nd}$ alias $(P_3 < 2P)$             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| positive slope Drifting (PSD) | subpulse from trailing to leading edge  | subpulse from leading to trailing edge  |
| negative slope Drifting (NSD) | subpulse from leading to trailing edge  | subpulse from trailing to leading edge  |
| Amplitude Modulation (AMD)    | line of sight at lower part of subpulse | line of sight at upper part of subpulse |

The pulsar rotation direction is from the leading to the trailing edge.

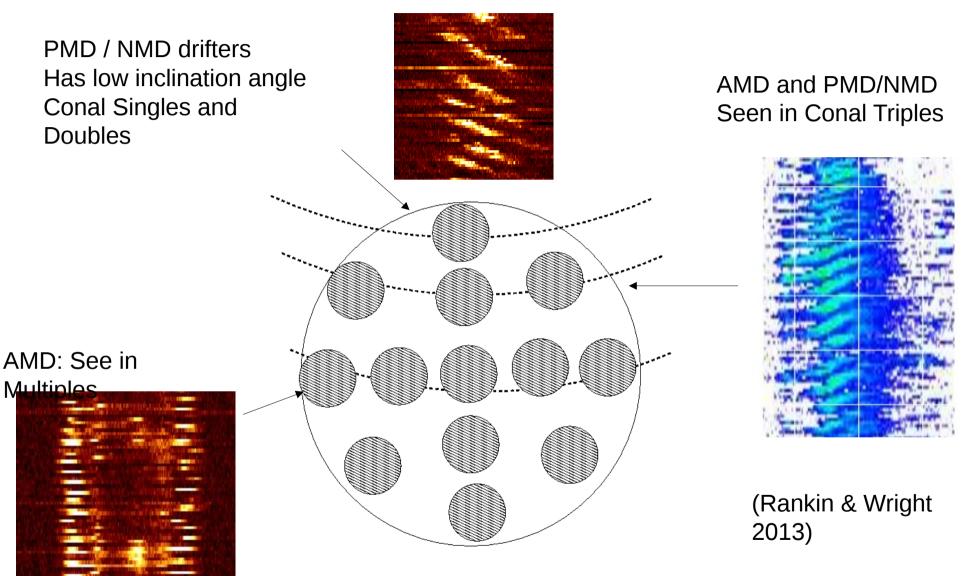
## A possible resolution: Plasma lags behind rotation



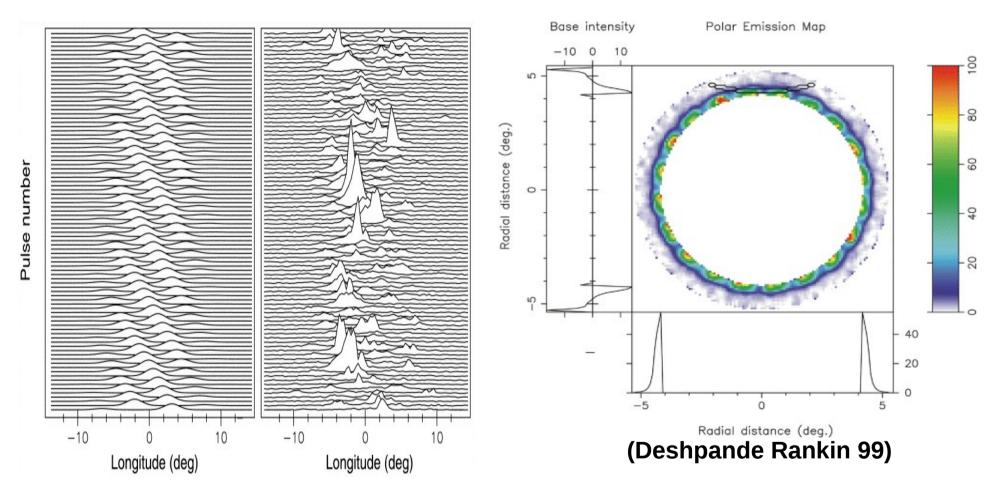


Expalining this using Partially Screened Vacuum Gap model (e.g. Gil, Geppert, Melikidze 2003)

### **Emission Geometry and Drifting**



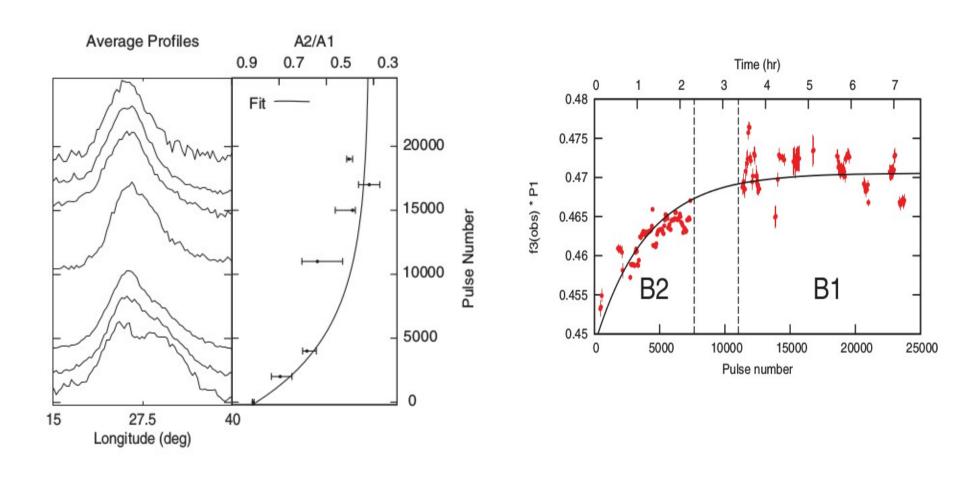
#### **The Case of PSR B0943+10**



**Explained by EXB drift of plasma (RS75)** 

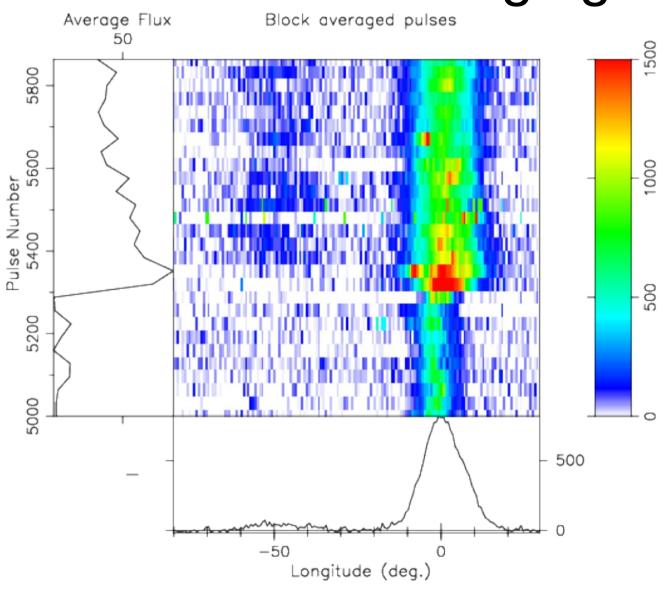
(e.g. Deshpande and Rankin 1999, Gil & Sendyk 2000, Asgekar Deshpande Backus Mitra Rankin 2012)

## **Evolution in B-mode**

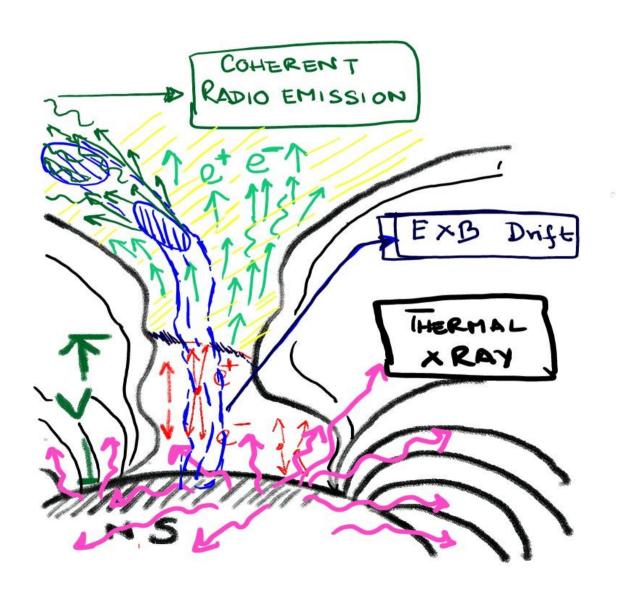


(Rankin & Suleymanova 2006, Suleymanova & Rankin 2009, Bilous et al. 2014 Backus Mitra Rankin 2012)

# Mode changing



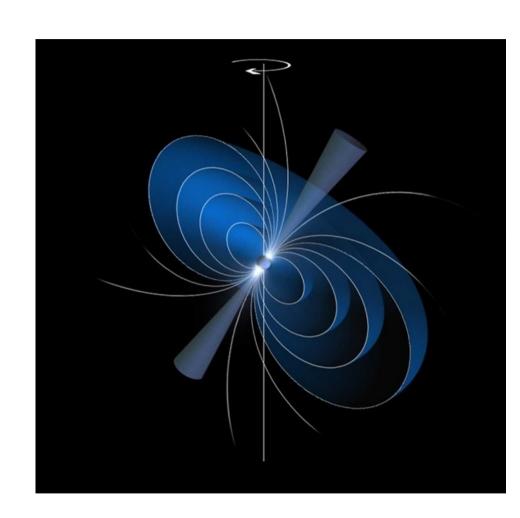
# Xray/Radio emission



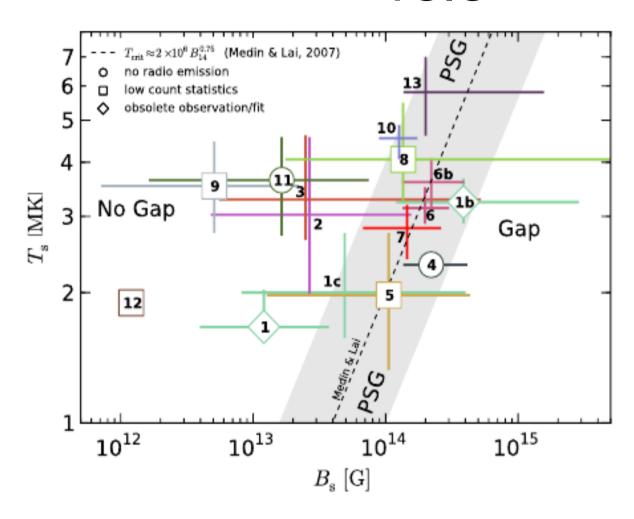
### Evidence for Inner accelerating region

$$A = rac{L_{xray}^{bb}}{\sigma \ T^4}$$

$$B_s = \frac{A_d}{A} B_d$$



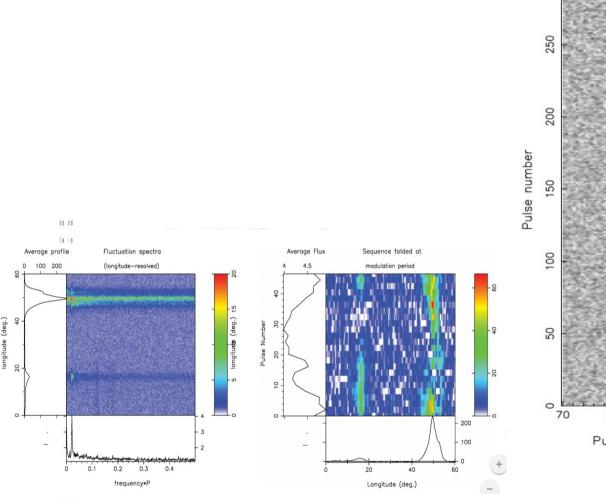
# XMM and Chandra playing crucial role

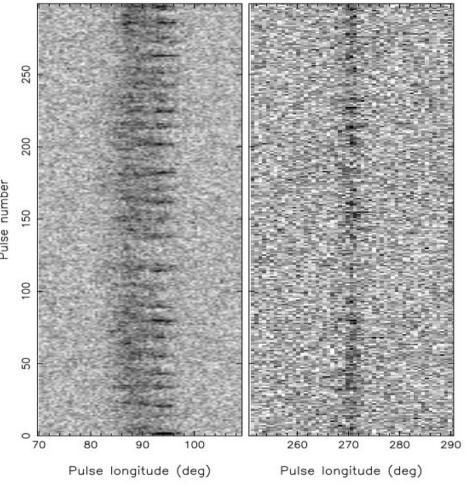


## Special cases: Interpulsars

PSR B1822-09

PSR B 1702-19



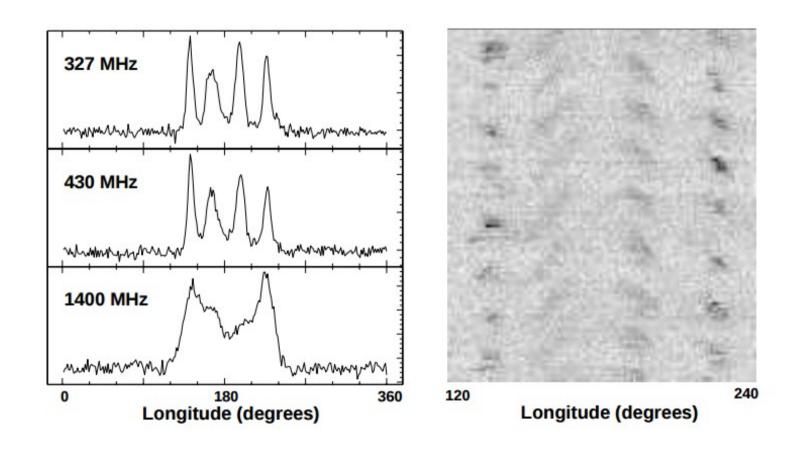


Weltevrede, Wright Stappers (2007)

(Backus, Mitra, Rankin 2012)

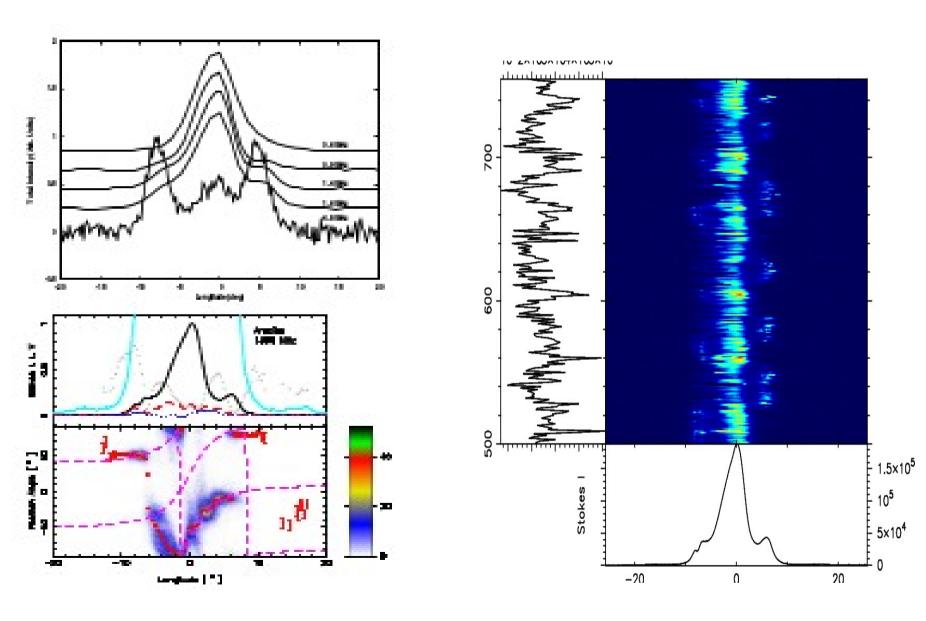
## Special Case: Bi-drifting

PSR J0815+09



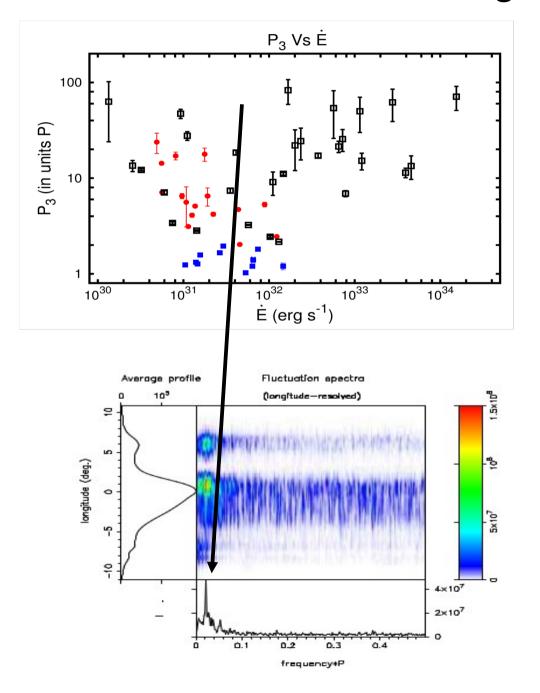
McLaughlin et al. 2004, Discovery in Arecibo Drift Scan

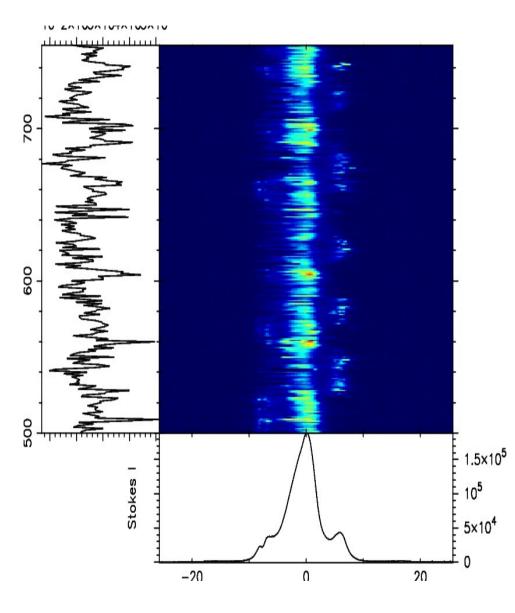
## Special case: B1946+35! A core triple



Mitra & Rankin (2016)

## Periodic Moding? PSR B1946+35





## Finally!

- There is both order and complexity in drifting phenomenon.
- Tray / Radio observations together is giving us more clues about the inner magnetosphere.
- What causes the phenomenon of drifting, mode changing and nulling is still unclear....

Thank you!